

NMR Database of Lignin and Cell Wall Model Compounds

Structure Index

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Electronic Version: If you are viewing this on your computer with Adobe's Acrobat Reader (or in NetScape etc.) the Hyperlinks are all active. Click on a Content item, or a structure in the Structure Index, to go to that item.

NMR Database of Lignin and Cell Wall Model Compounds

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Introduction

This database was created and is administered as a cooperative effort between the US Forest Products Laboratory and the US Dairy Forage Research Centers in Madison, Wisconsin. It was designed to provide a coherent, single source of NMR data of lignin model compounds as well as compounds modeling similar structures in grasses and other forage plants.

Database Formats/Versions

The database exists in four different formats: an interactive Hypercard© stack for the Macintosh® computer, a FileMaker Pro© database for cross-platform use, an Adobe© cross-platform portable document format (pdf) file for viewing and printing using Adobe's free Adobe Acrobat Reader, and a hardcopy version derived from the FileMaker Pro database. The first three versions are available for downloading over the internet from the Dairy Forage Research Center web site:

<http://www.dfrc.wisc.edu>

The hardcopy is expensive to produce but is available by request from the authors at the Forest Products Laboratory to researchers who do not have computer access.

Data Collection

In general ^{13}C NMR data were collected in three common deuterated solvents (acetone, chloroform and dimethyl sulfoxide) for each compound. The ^1H NMR data was obtained in one solvent only. A standard set of acquisition parameters was used to

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acquire and process the spectra to keep the data as uniform and constant as possible. Those compounds with an index number less than 1000 were run on a Bruker 250 MHz spectrometer at FPL and those compounds with an index number between 1000 and 10,000 were run at the DFRC on a Bruker 360 MHz instrument. The order of the compounds in the database reflects their arrival at the spectrometer rather than a preordained plan. Search routines for the software versions allow grouping the compounds with similar traits, whereas the structure index is most useful for the hardcopy and pdf versions. The inclusion of many analogous series of structures with small structural differences allows calculation of substituent effects that are invaluable for chemical shift predictions of structures not included in the database.

Assignments

The chemical shift assignments for most of the compounds were made by comparison with other compounds, literature values and in some cases other NMR experiments such as long and short range C-H correlations, COSY and DEPT. Every effort was made to correctly assign the chemical shifts; however, limited time and resources precluded confirming the shifts for many of the compounds. The shifts are reported to the second decimal place only to distinguish very close shifts; comparisons between spectra are practical only within ± 0.1 ppm. The authors would greatly appreciate any corrections on misassignments.

Compound Sources

The compounds themselves came from many sources; in house collections, syntheses and donations from other researchers for which we are grateful. The source of the compounds is often given in the "Notes" field along with other pertinent data. The intensities of the individual chemical shift signals are used for the line plots generated by the Hypercard program but they are also useful in the hardcopy version for comparison with spectra.

Naming Conventions

This database was originally intended as an aid for the assignment of chemical shifts for wood and plant lignin NMR spectra. The trivial names used throughout are well known to wood chemists as is the numbering system. We have attempted to include more formal chemical names for many of the compounds and these were obtained using Beilstein's Autonom© program. The chemical names for the larger 3 and 4 ring models became so cumbersome that the authors employed an abbreviated system to identify both the moieties involved as well as the linkages between the moieties. Examples of the naming, numbering and linking conventions used are given below.

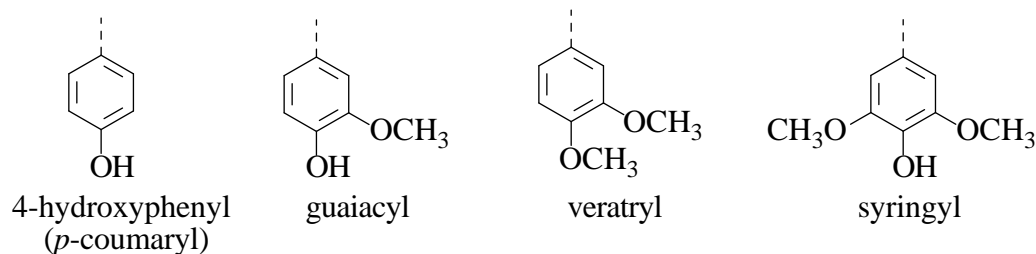


Fig. 1. Trivial names for the common aromatic ring substitutions.

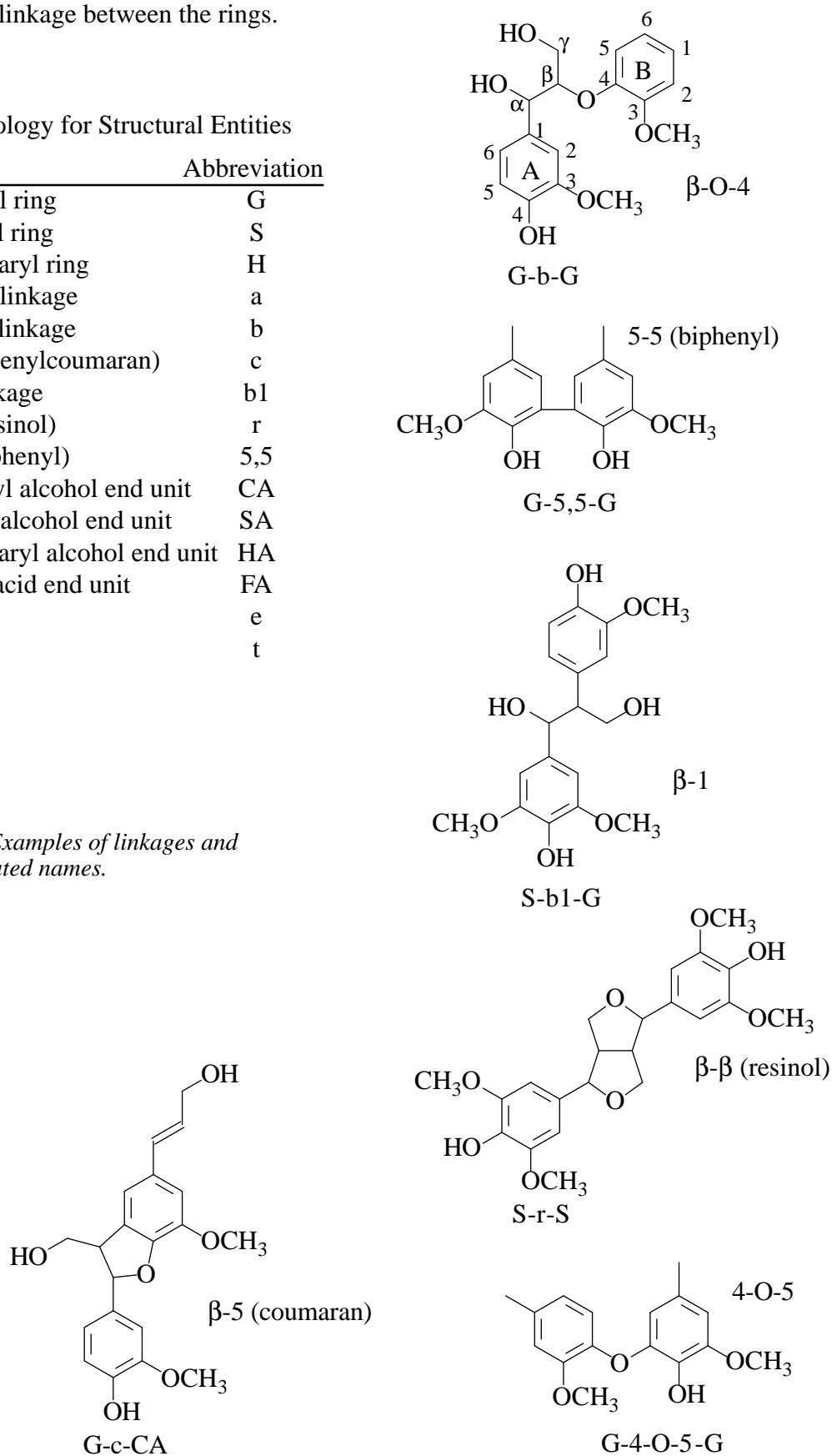
The naming of the larger oligomer lignin models uses a combination of upper case letters to describe the ring structure and lower case letters and numbers to describe the type of linkage between the rings.

Table 1

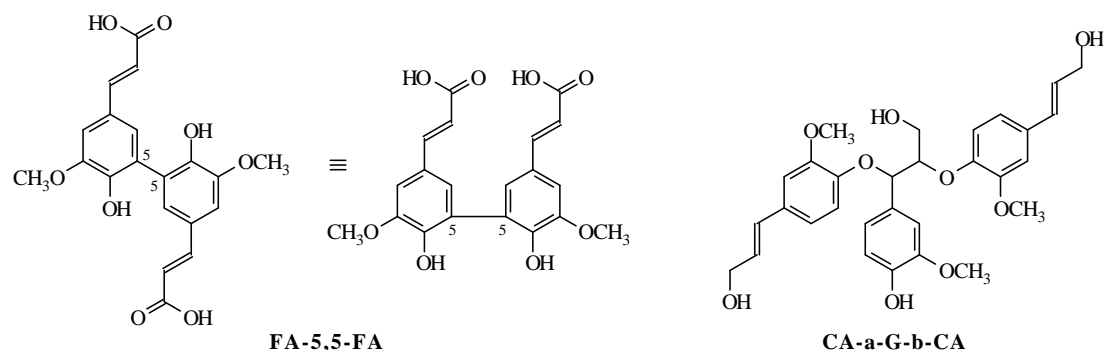
Terminology for Structural Entities

Entity	Abbreviation
guaiacyl ring	G
syringyl ring	S
<i>p</i> -coumaryl ring	H
α -O-4 linkage	a
β -O-4 linkage	b
β -5 (phenylcoumaran)	c
β -1 linkage	b1
β - β (resinol)	r
5-5 (biphenyl)	5,5
coniferyl alcohol end unit	CA
sinapyl alcohol end unit	SA
<i>p</i> -coumaryl alcohol end unit	HA
ferulic acid end unit	FA
<i>erythro</i>	e
<i>threo</i>	t

Fig. 2. Examples of linkages and abbreviated names.



With this convention the name FA-5,5-FA would represent a diferulic acid biphenyl structure. The trimer CA-a-G-b-CA would be a guaiacyl unit with two coniferyl alcohol end groups etherified at the alpha and beta positions.



Structure Index

The structure index is arranged based upon the number of rings in the structure. Where possible the structures are also arranged by ring type such as guaiacyl, syringyl etc. The number under the structure refers to the index number at the top of the data sheet. An asterisk after a number indicates the acetylated analog of that compound. In some cases only the acetylated compound is included.

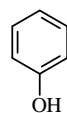
Future Plans

We hope to continue adding to and improving this database. Regular updates will be made to the database to keep the on-line sources current. We will also make every effort to keep those researchers with hardcopy versions supplied with more pages. This database was written and prepared by U.S. Government employees on official time, and it is therefore in the public domain and not subject to copyright. Please feel free to contact the authors with suggestions or questions.

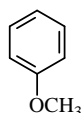
Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the many generous contributions made by others at both labs towards this database; William Landucci for software development, Martin Wesolowski and Kolby Hirth, NMR spectroscopists, and the frequent donation of compounds from Mike Mozuch, Noritsugu Terashima, Stéphane Quideau, Rich Helm, Jamie Milhaupt and Susana Luque. The authors also acknowledge partial support by the USDA-National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program, Improved Utilization of Wood and Fiber Section, award #94-03465.

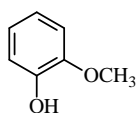
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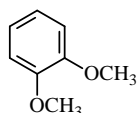
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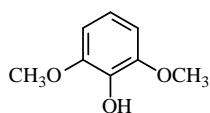
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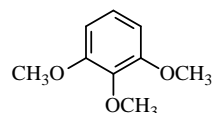
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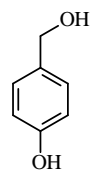
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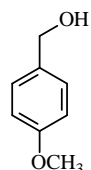
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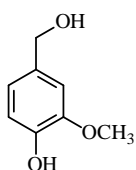
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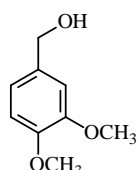
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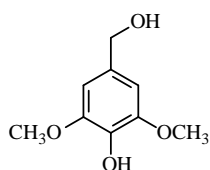
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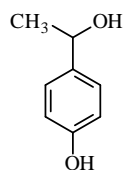
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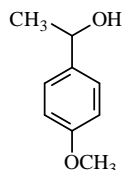
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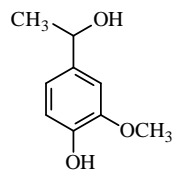
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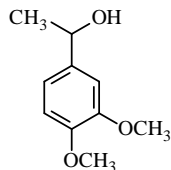
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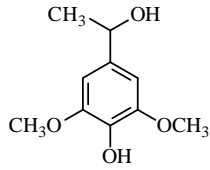
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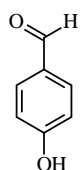
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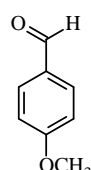
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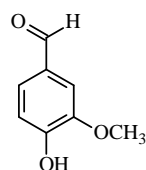
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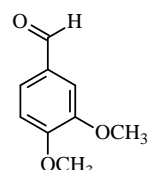
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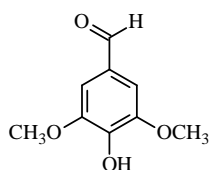
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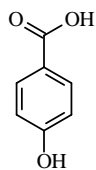
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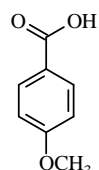
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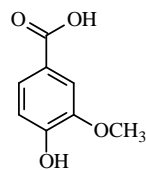
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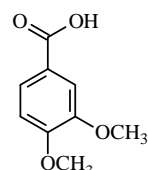
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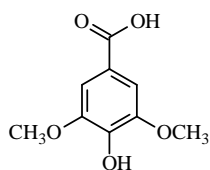
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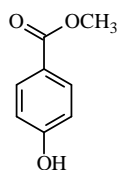
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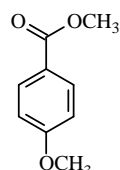
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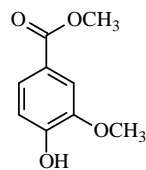
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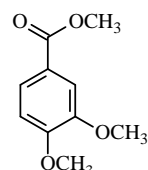
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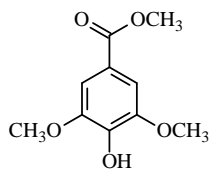
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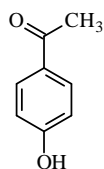
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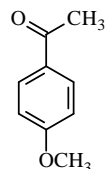
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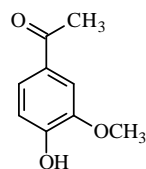
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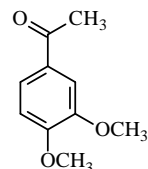
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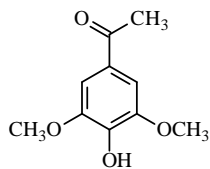
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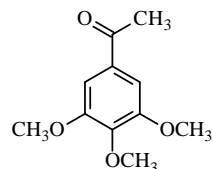
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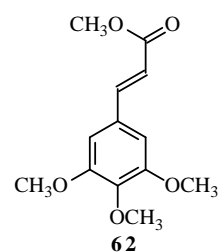
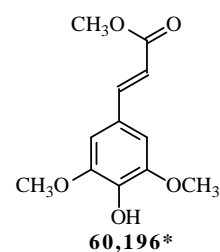
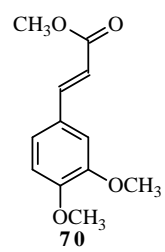
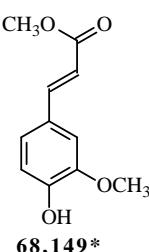
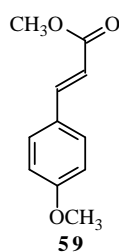
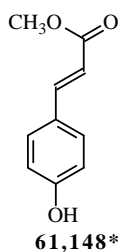
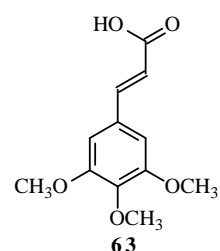
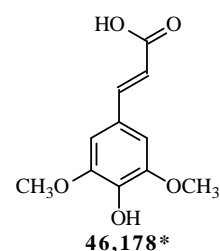
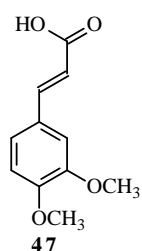
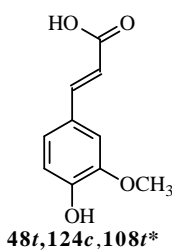
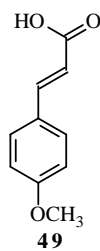
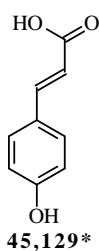
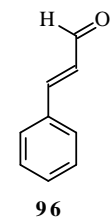
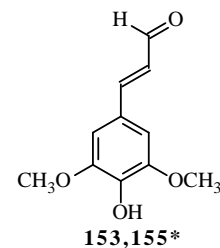
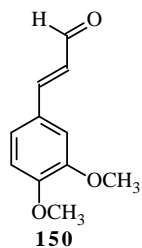
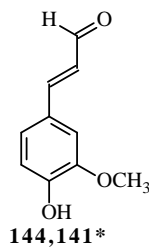
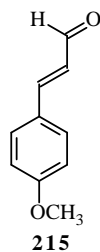
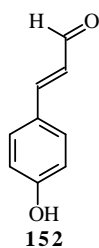
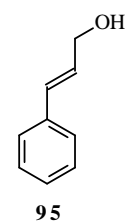
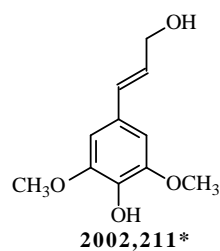
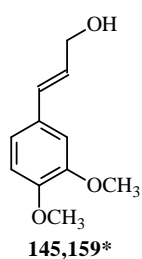
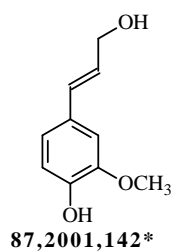
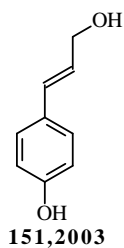


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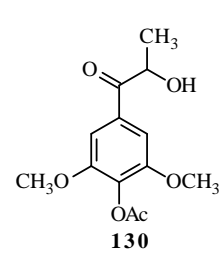
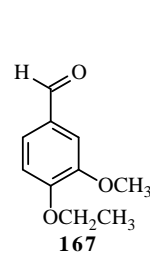
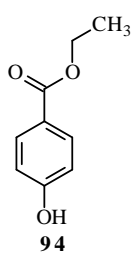
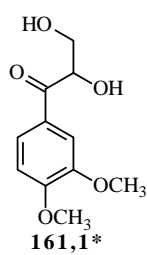
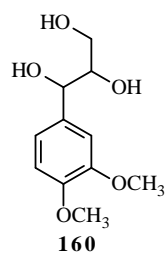
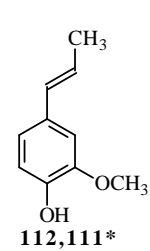
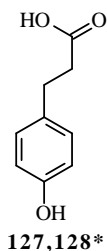
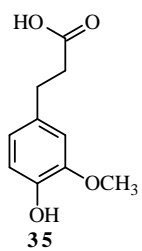
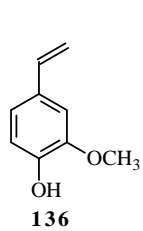
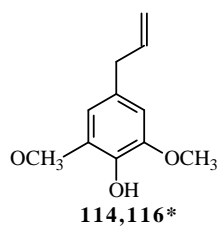
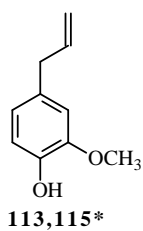


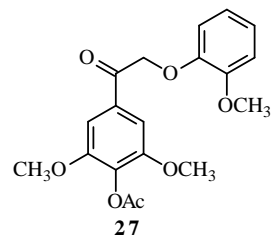
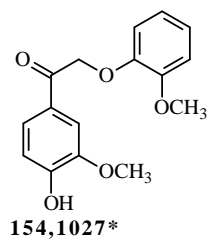
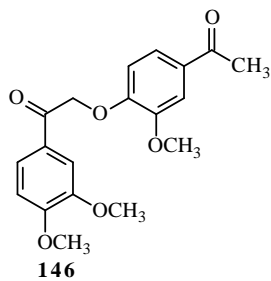
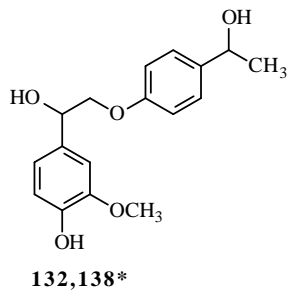
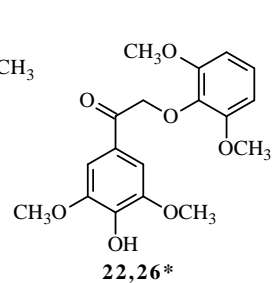
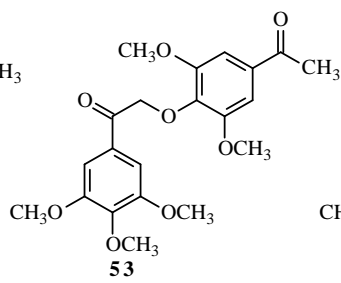
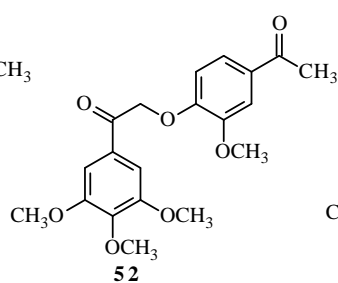
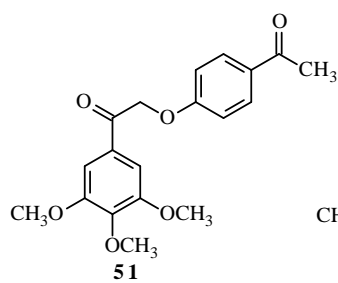
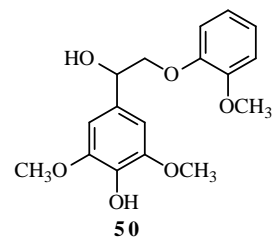
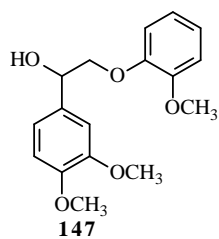
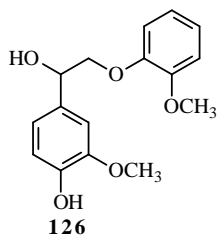
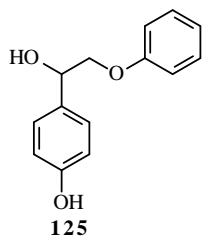
156

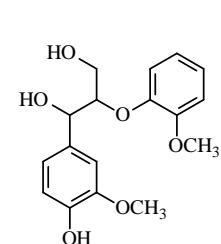
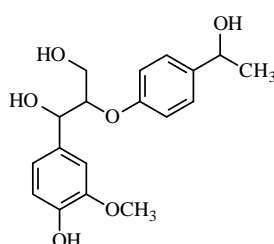
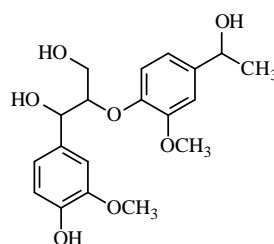
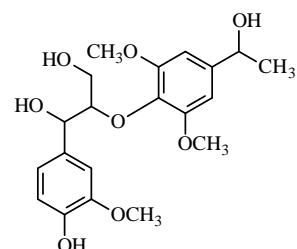
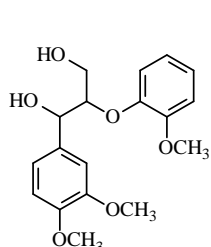
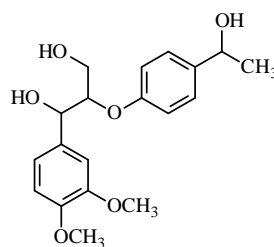
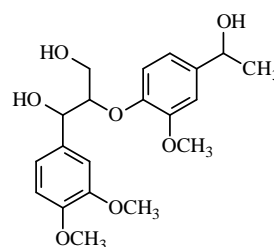
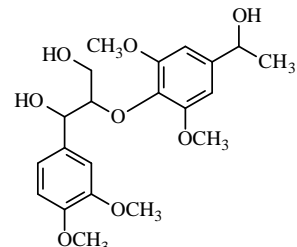
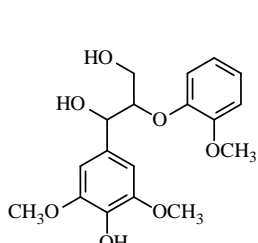
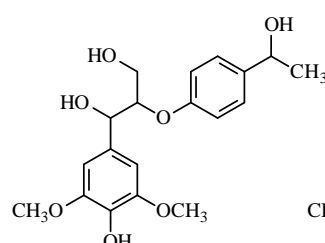
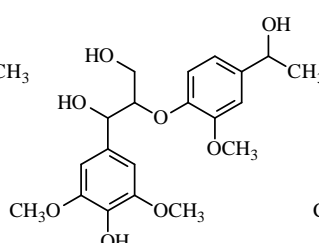
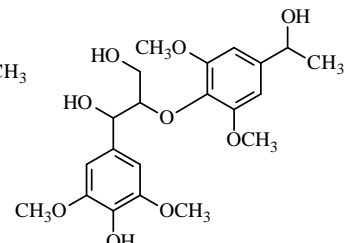
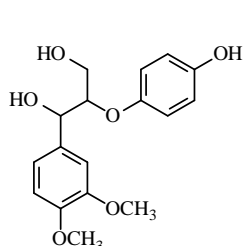
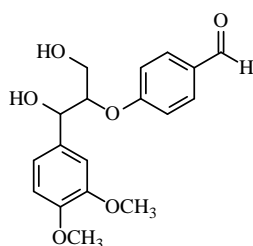
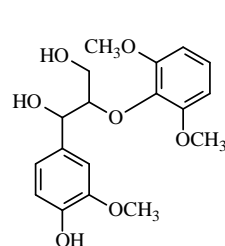
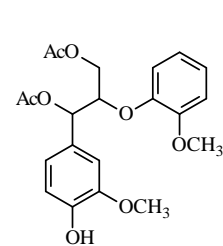
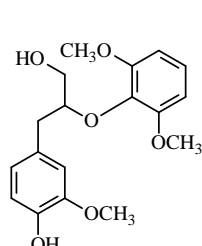
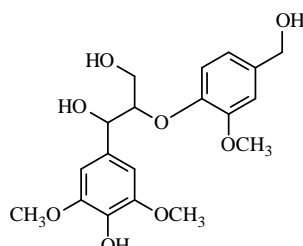
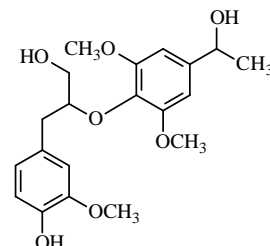
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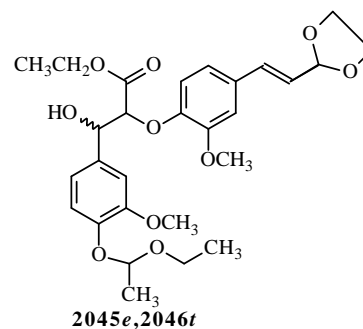
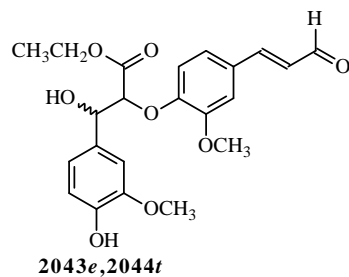
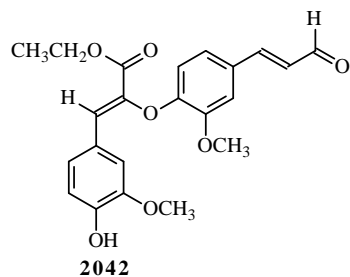
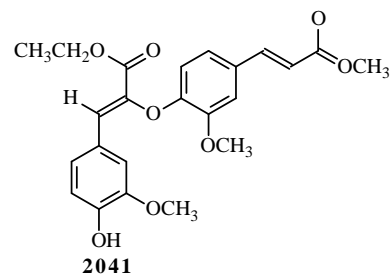
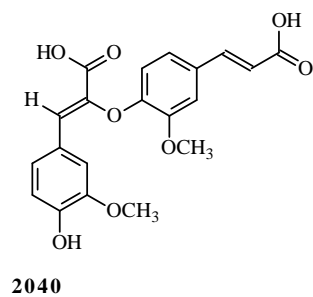
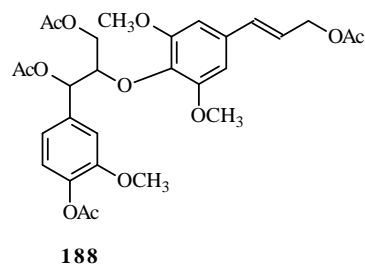
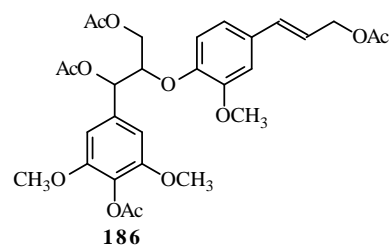
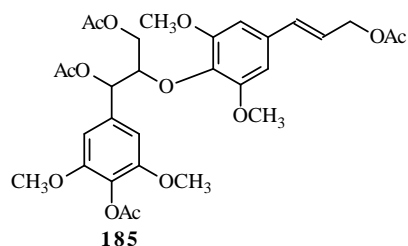
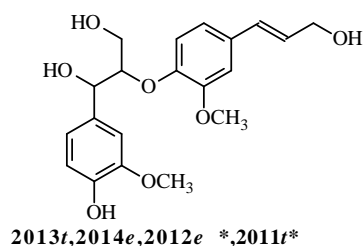
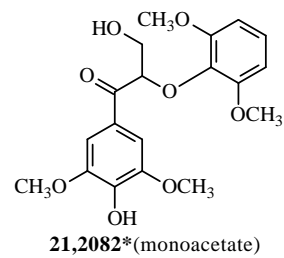
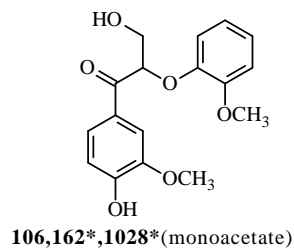
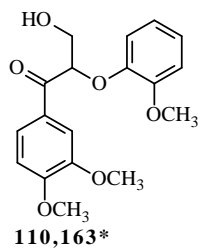
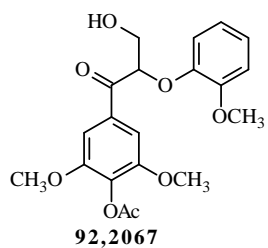
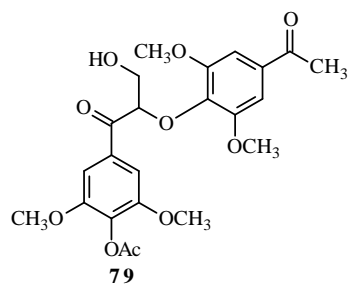
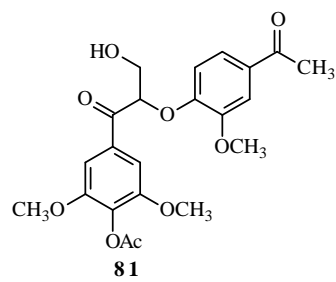
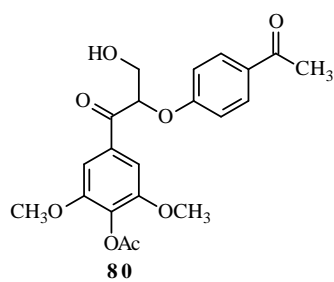
Misc. Monomers



β -O-4 Dimers, 2 Carbon Sidechain

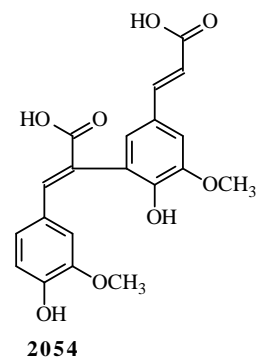
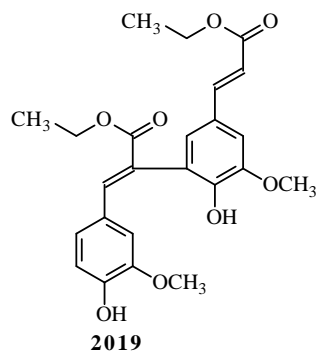
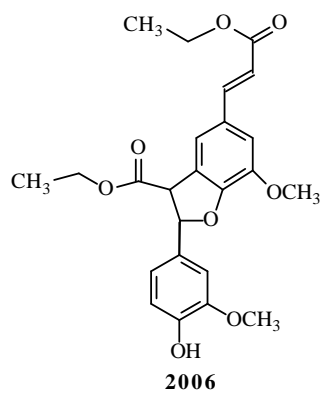
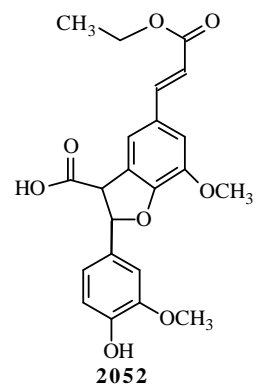
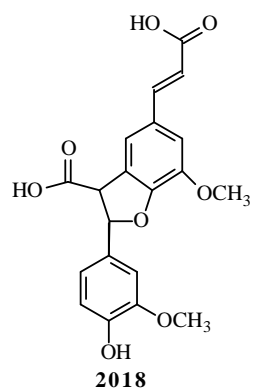
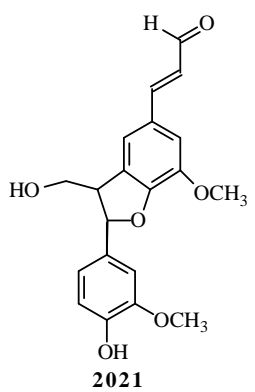
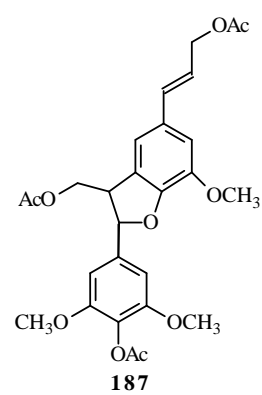
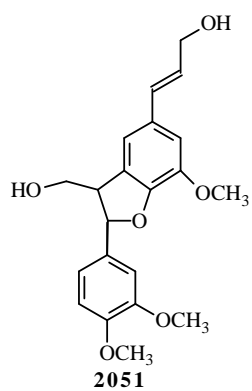
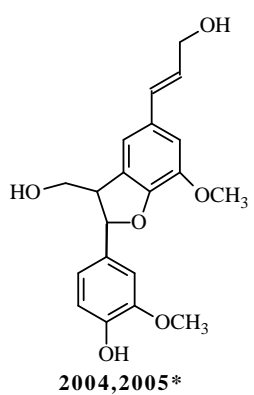
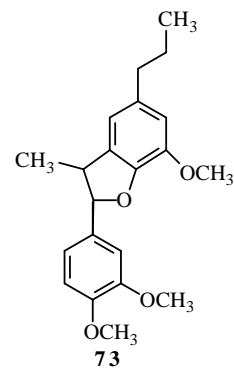
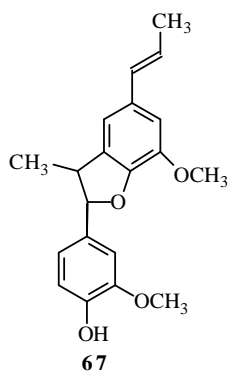
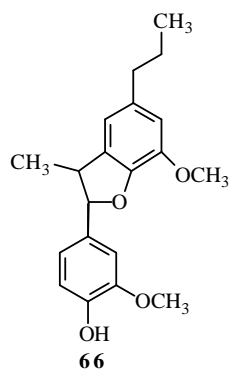
β -O-4 Dimers, 3 Carbon Sidechain**101e,102t,74t*,214e*****133,137*****131,140*****134,139*****104t,105e,3e*****31,32*****34,33*****2,29*****90,99*****91,100*****88,97*****89,98*****166****168****179****1029t,1030e****217,218*****212,213*****135**

More β -O-4 Dimers, 3 Carbon Sidechain

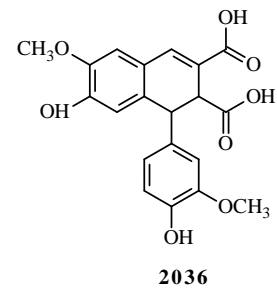
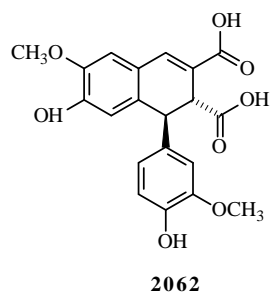
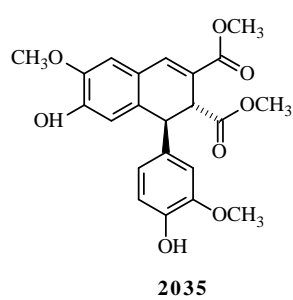
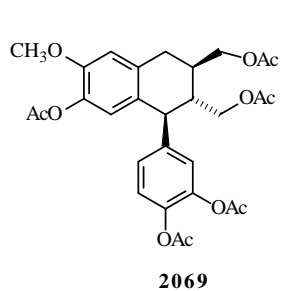
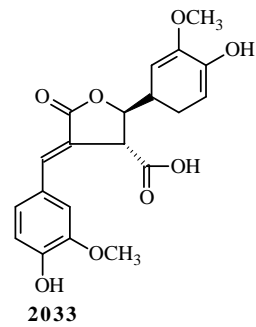
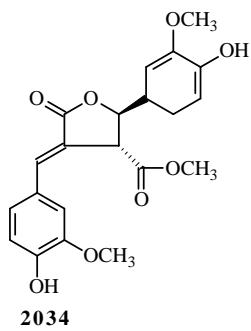
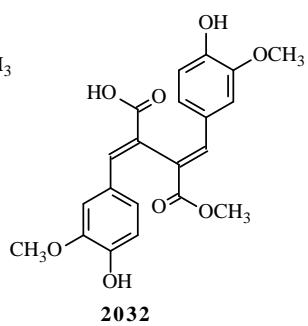
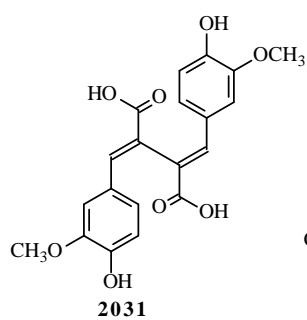
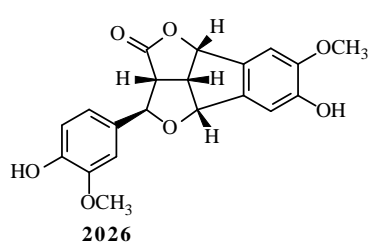
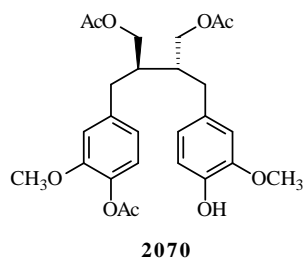
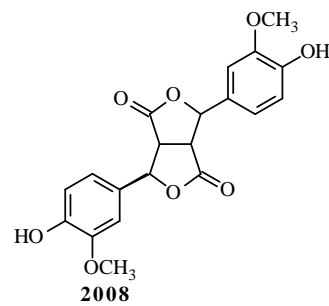
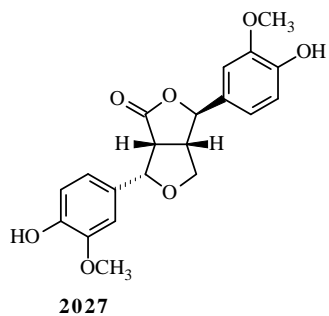
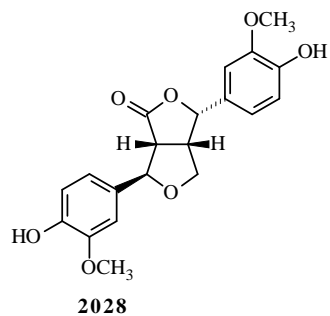
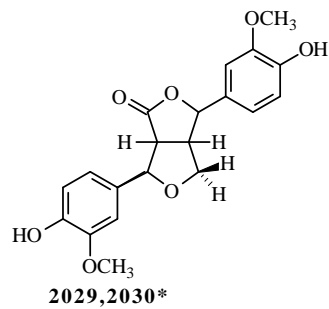
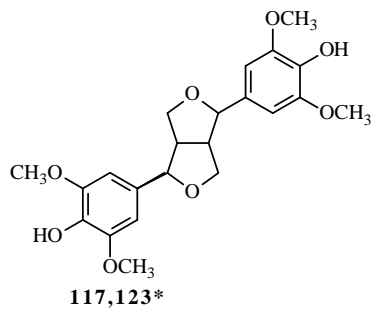
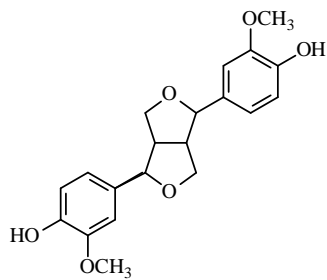


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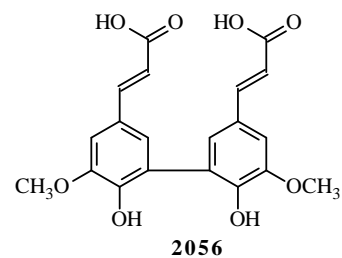
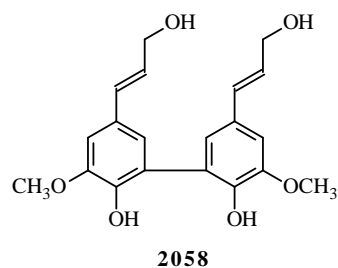
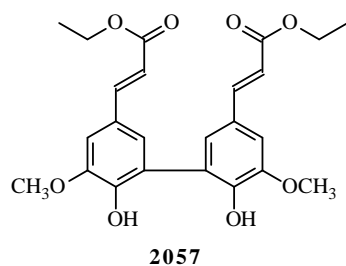
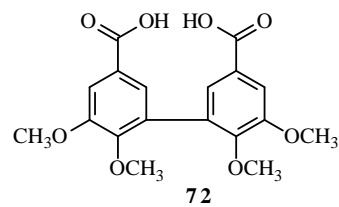
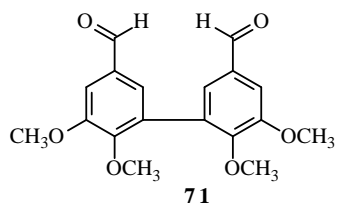
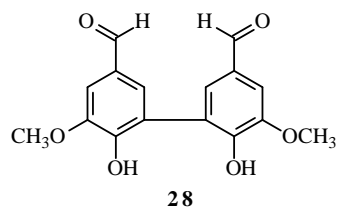
β -5 Dimers



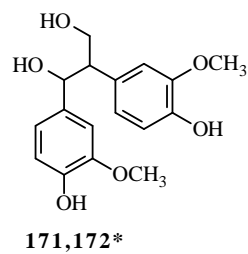
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β - β Dimers

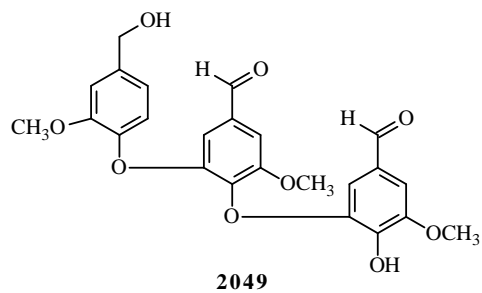
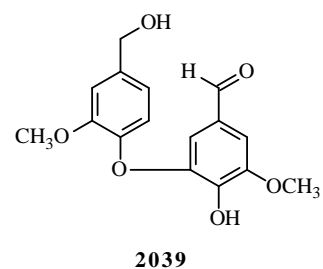
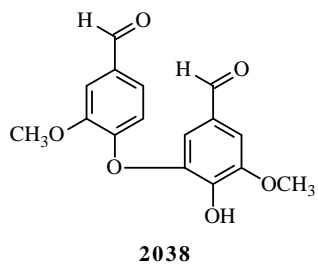
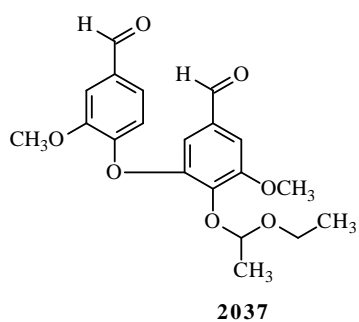
5-5 Dimers



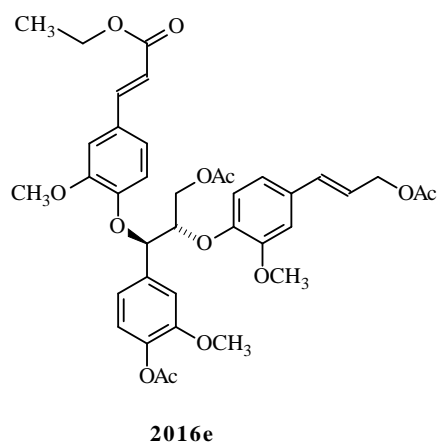
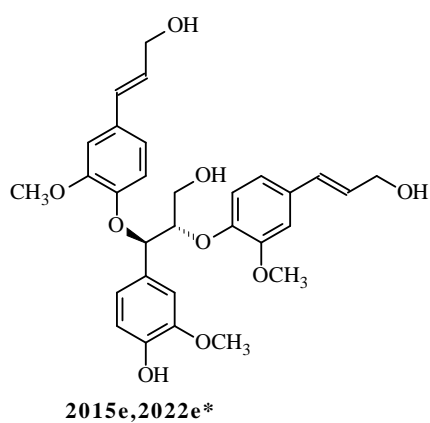
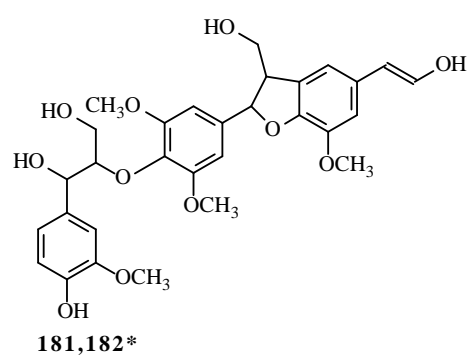
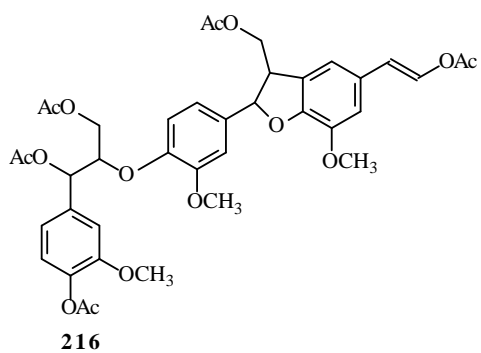
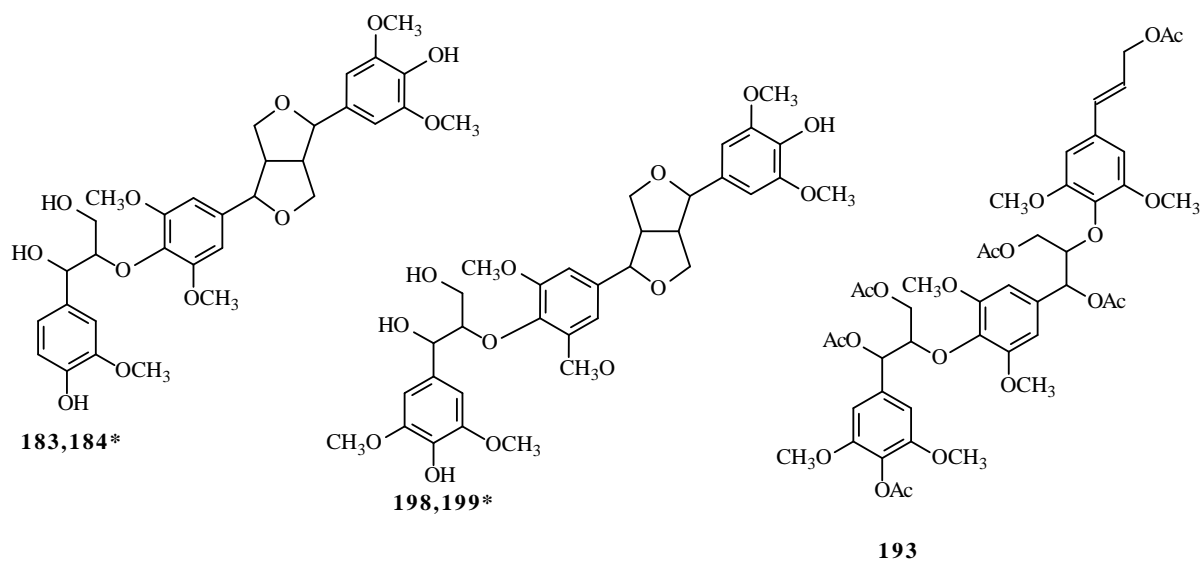
β -1 Dimer



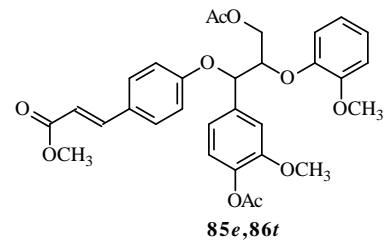
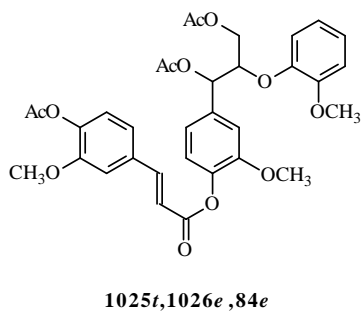
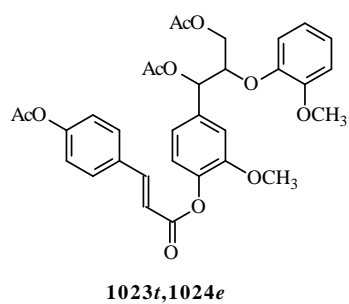
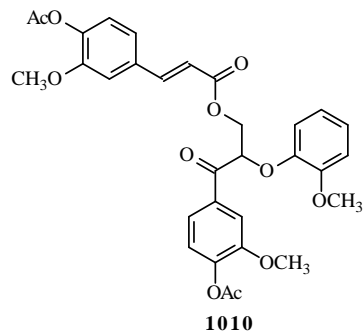
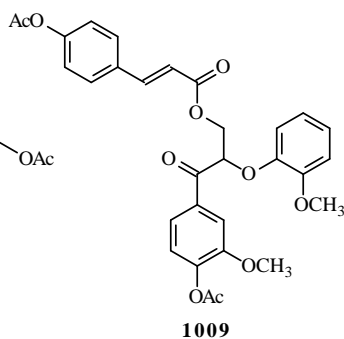
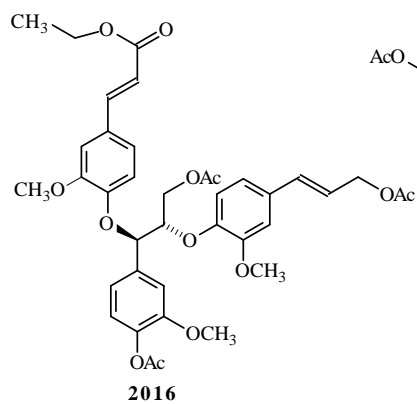
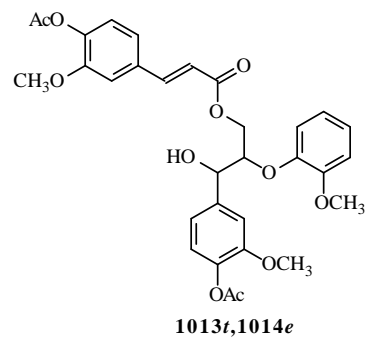
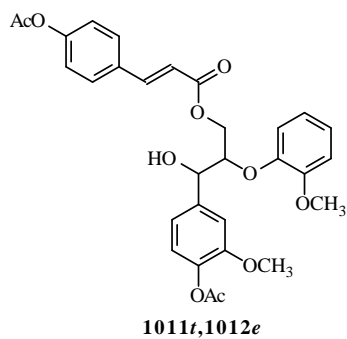
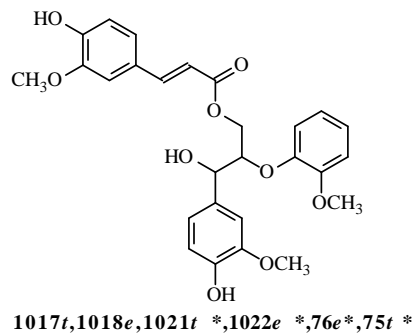
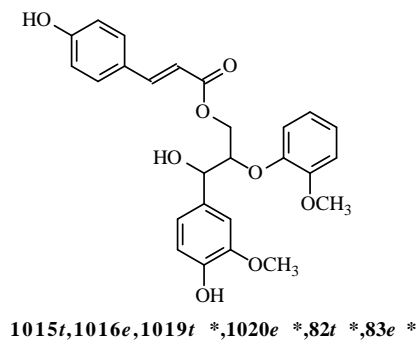
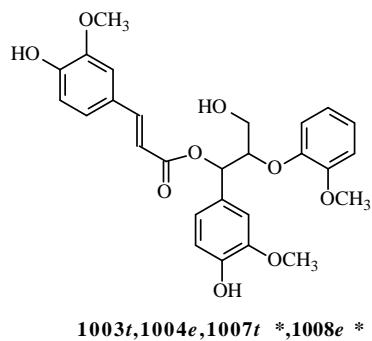
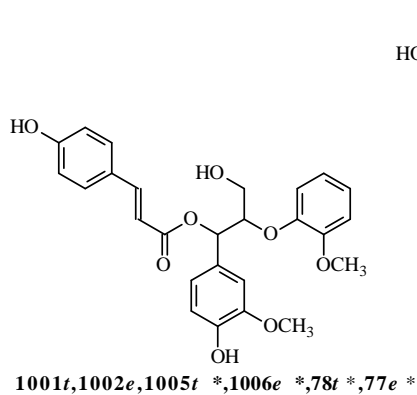
4-O-5 Dimers and Trimer



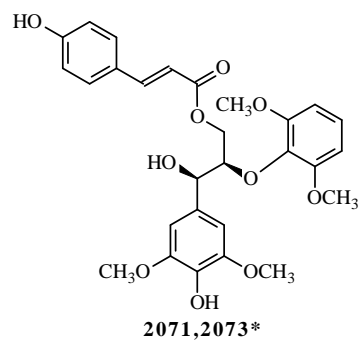
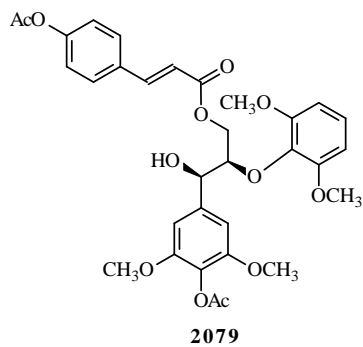
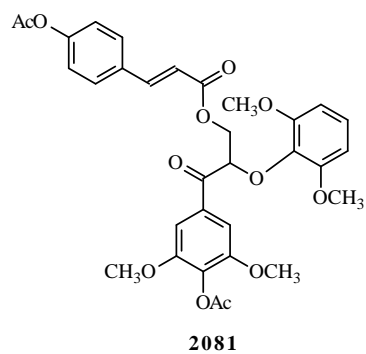
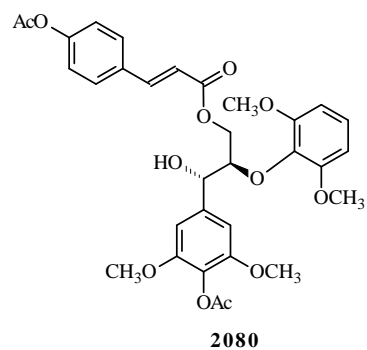
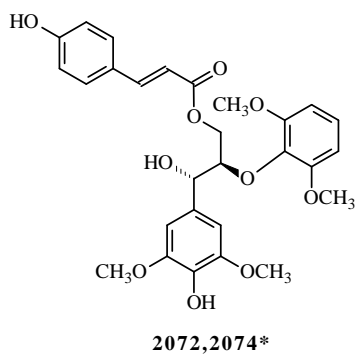
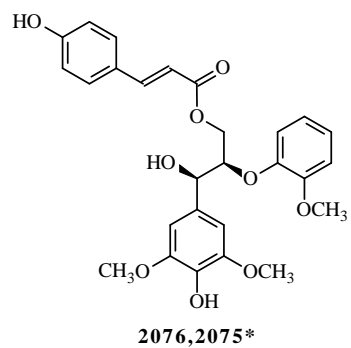
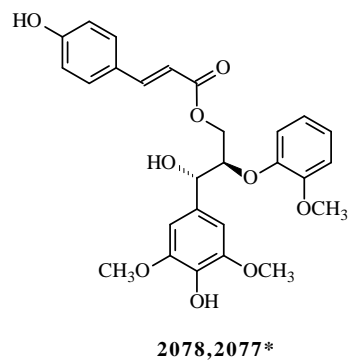
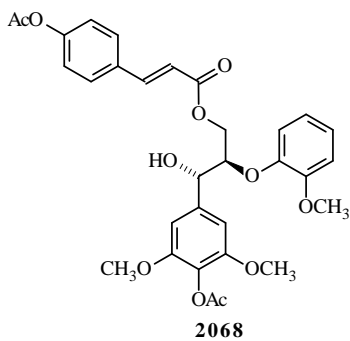
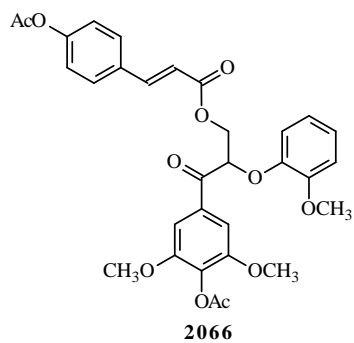
Trimers



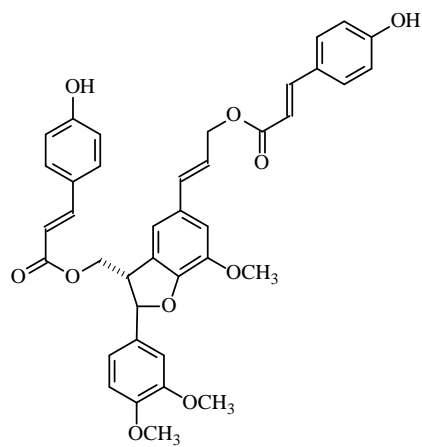
Trimers Containing Ferulic or Coumaric Acid



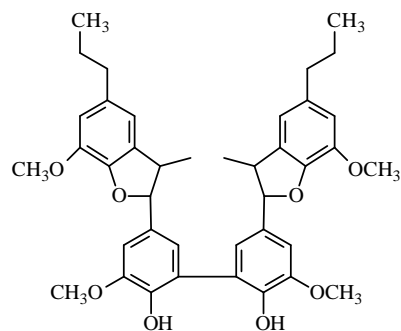
More Trimers Containing Ferulic or Coumaric Acid



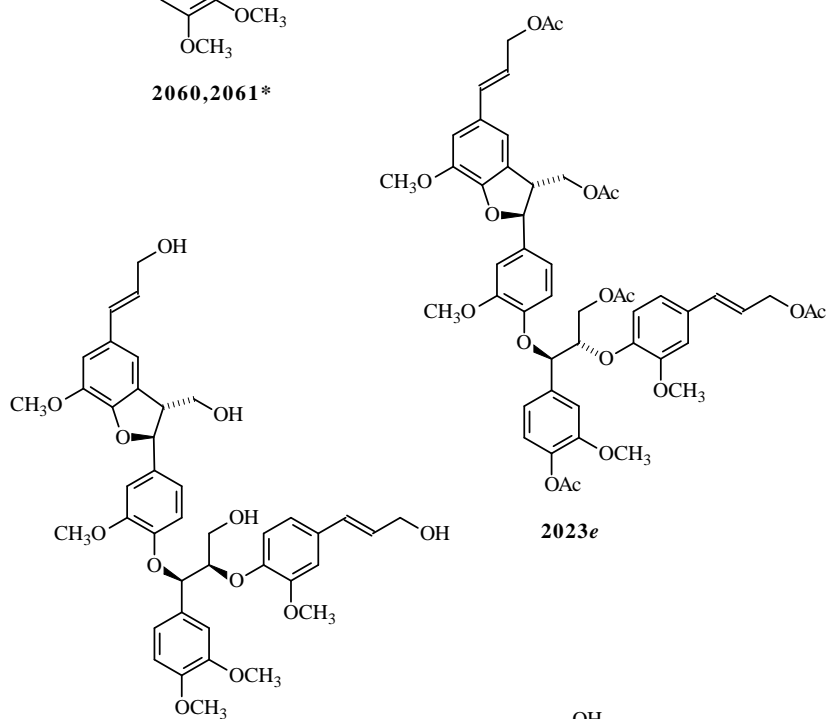
Tetramers



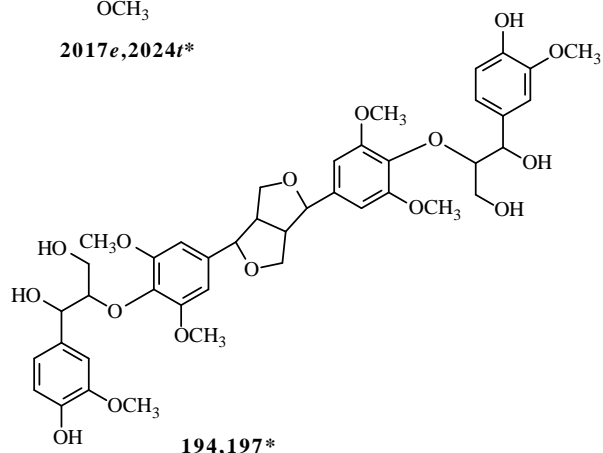
2060,2061*



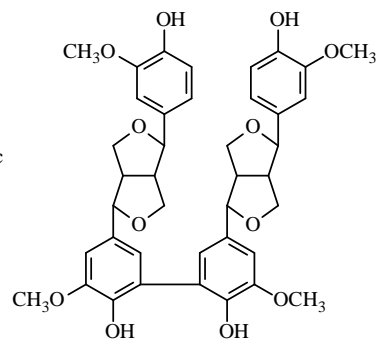
170,169*



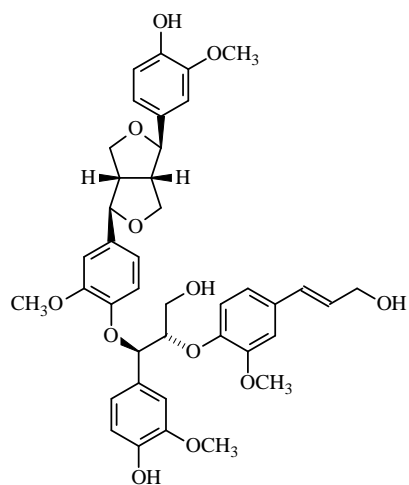
2017e,2024r*



194,197*



164,165*



2025e,2059*

Misc. Compounds

